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Revisional study on African *Apophylia*. Part 5 (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae)

JAN BEZDĚK

Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Zoology, Zemědělská 1, 613 00
Brno, Czech Republic, e-mail: bezdek@mendelu.cz

ABSTRACT. The fifth contribution to the knowledge of African *Apophylia* THOMSON, 1858 based on the study of type materials is presented. *Apophylia grobbelaarae* n. sp. (from RSA and Zimbabwe), *A. haladai* n. sp. (from Guinea), *A. lindae* n. sp. (from Namibia), *A. marketae* n. sp. (from Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe), *A. dellacasai* n. sp. (from Egypt and Oman) and *A. lesnei aethiopica* n. ssp. (from Ethiopia) are described. *Apophylia similis* WEISE, 1909 and *A. disconotata* PIC, 1947 are redescribed. The lectotypes are designated for *Apophylia lata* PIC, 1945, *A. marginipennis* WEISE, 1912, *A. jeanneli* LABOISSIÈRE, 1921, *A. lesnei* LABOISSIÈRE, 1922, *Malaxia aurolimbata* ALLARD, 1888 and *M. marshalli* JACOBY, 1897. Following new synonyms are proposed: *A. lata* PIC, 1945 = *A. clavareauui* LABOISSIÈRE, 1940; *A. aurolimbata* (ALLARD, 1888) = *A. femorata* (JACOBY, 1895). *Apophylia scutellaris* ALLARD, 1889 is transferred to the genus *Chapuisia* (comb. nov.) and *Apophylia aeneipennis* (ILLIGER, 1800) to the genus *Taumacera* (comb. nov.). A new name *Chapuisia weisei* nom nov. is proposed for *Chapuisia scutellaris* WEISE, 1927 nec *Chapuisia scutellaris* (ALLARD, 1889). Male genitalia of most of the *Apophylia* species studied are figured.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, lectotype designation, synonymy, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, *Apophylia*, Afrotropical Region

The following abbreviations identify the collections housing the examined material:

BMNH - United Kingdom, London, The Natural History Museum (Sharon SHUTE);
CIUC - Italy, Calci, Centro Interdipartimentale dell'Università, Museo di Storia
Naturale e del Territorio (Marco DELLACASA);

ISNB - Belgium, Brussels, Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique
 (Didier DRUGMAND, Marcel CLUDTS);
 JBCB - Czech Republic, Brno, Jan BEZDĚK collection;
 JVCJ - Czech Republic, Jirkov, Jiří VOŘÍŠEK collection;
 MCSN - Italy, Genova, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale „Giacomo Doria“
 (Roberto POGGI);
 MCST - Italy, Trieste, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale (Andrea COLLA)
 MCZC - USA, Massachusetts, Cambridge, Museum of Comparative Zoology
 (Phillip D. PERKINS);
 MNHN - France, Paris, Muséum National d'Historie Naturelle (Nicole BERTI);
 MRAC - Belgium, Tervuren, Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale (Mark DE MEYER);
 NHMB - Switzerland, Basel, Naturhistorisches Museum (Eva SPRECHER-UEBERSAX,
 Michel BRANCUCCI);
 NMPC - National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic (Jiří HÁJEK);
 RBCN - Netherlands, Nieuwegein, Ron BEENEN collection;
 SANC - South Africa, Pretoria, South African National Collection of Insects
 (Elizabeth GROBBELAAR);
 SMNS - Germany, Stuttgart, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde (Wolfgang
 SCHAWALLER);
 TMSA - South Africa, Gauteng, Pretoria, Transvaal Museum (Ruth MULLER);
 USNM - USA, Washington D.C., National Museum of Natural History (Alexander
 KONSTANTINOV);
 ZMHB - Germany, Berlin, Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität
 (Johannes FRISCH, Joachim WILLERS).

Exact label data are cited for all type specimens; a double slash (//) divides data on different labels. Type localities are cited in the original spelling. Other comments and remarks are placed in square brackets: [p] – preceding data are printed; [h] – the same, but handwritten; [w] - white label; x/y - number of males/number of females. The lectotypes and paralectotypes are designated in order to preserve stability of nomenclature in this group, according to the Article 74.7.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

***Taumacera aeneipennis* (ILLIGER, 1800), comb. nov.**

Galleruca aeneipennis ILLIGER, 1800: Arch. Zool. Zoot. 1:134 (Type locality: Africa)
Apophylia aeneipennis: GEMMINGER & HAROLD 1876: 3569; ALLARD 1889: 71; WEISE 1924: 183;
 WILCOX 1971: 142.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotype (unsexed), labelled: “30342 [w, p] // Aeneipennis N. Ill* [blue label, h]“ (in ZMHB). The holotype is provided with one red label: „HOLOTYPE, *Galleruca aeneipennis* Illiger, 1800, des. J. Bezděk 2005“.

COMMENTS

Galleruca aeneipennis was described based on one female deposited in ZMHB. In their catalogue GEMMINGER & HAROLD (1876) listed it under the genus *Apophylia* with some doubts. Also ALLARD (1889) considered its position within *Apophylia* doubtful, but he did not examine the holotype and did not suggest any generic replacement.

Galleruca aeneipennis seems to be closely related to African species of *Platyxantha* BALY, 1864. Recently, REID (1999) revised the generic positions of Asiatic genera closely related to *Taumacera* THUNBERG, 1814 and synonymized *Platyxantha* with *Taumacera*. The African *Platyxantha* species were placed in *Taumacera* with some doubts. I decided to follow the REID's conception and tentatively suggest the transfer of *Galleruca aeneipennis* to *Taumacera*. However, a detailed study of African members of previous *Platyxantha* and allied genera is highly welcome.

***Apophylia aurolimbata* (ALLARD, 1888)**

Malaxia aurolimbata ALLARD, 1888: Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (6)8: 332 (Type locality: Natal); ALLARD, 1889: 80 (sep. 15).

Apophylia aurolimbata: LABOISSIÈRE 1922b: 243 (key) (sep. 155); WEISE 1924: 183; WILCOX 1971: 142.

Malaxia femorata JACOBY, 1895: Trans. Soc. Ent. Lond., 1895: 340-341 (Type locality: South Africa (?)); **syn. nov.**

Apophylia femorata: LABOISSIÈRE 1922b: 245 (key) (sep. 157); WEISE 1924: 183; LABOISSIÈRE 1940: 14 (key); WILCOX 1971: 144; BEZDĚK 2004: 99.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

Malaxia aurolimbata

Lectotype (female), designated here, and 1 paralectotype (female), labelled: "Natal [w, h] // Ex-Musæo E. ALLARD 1899 [w, p]" (in MNHN). The specimens are provided with one red label: „LECTOTYPUS [or PARALECTOTYPUS], *Malaxia aurolimbata* Allard, 1888, des. J. Bezděk 2004".

Malaxia femorata

Lectotype (male), designated by Bezděk (2004), labelled: "2nd Jacoby Coll. [w, p] // sericea Boh. Caffr. [w, h] // Type [p] 18492 [red label, h] // *Malaxia femorata* Jacoby – Type [w, h]" (in MCZC); 2 paralectotypes (males), labelled: "Type H. T. [white round label with red margin, p] // 89 [w, p] // Jacoby Coll. 1909-28a [w, p] // *Malaxia femoralis* Jac. Type [blue label, h]" (in BMNH).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED

RSA: Zululand, Hluhluwe Game Res., 28°05'S 32°04'E, 27.xi.1992, Endrödy-Younga leg. (0/2 in TMSA); same data, 18.xi.1992 (1/0 in TMSA); Transkei, Dwesa, 32°17'S 28°51'E, 28.ii.1985, Endrödy-Younga leg. (0/1 in TMSA); Algoa Bay, Brauns leg. (0/1 in TMSA); Bashee Bridge, 3.xii.1956, R. M. Martin leg.

(13/8 in TMSA); Port St. Johns, 24.-30.xi.1956 (0/1 in TMSA); Port St. John, x.1923, R. E. Turner leg. (1/0 in TMSA); 33 km S Fort Beaufort, 33°02'S 26°39'E, collected on *Ehretia rigida* (Boraginaceae), 23.xi.1988, B. Grobbelaar leg. (3/10 in SANC); Cintsa Mouth, 32°49'S 28°07'E, 26.xi.1988, R. Oberprieler leg. (1/0 in SANC); Andries Vosloo Kudu reserve near Grahamstown, 33°07'S 26°38'E, 30.xi.1983, R. Oberprieler leg. (1/3 in SANC); Transvaal, Barberton, 25°48'S 31°03'E, iii.1979, C. G. E. Moolman leg. (1/1 in SANC); Nico Malan Pass, 5 km NE Seymour, 1400 m, 32°30'S 26°50'E, 25.xi.1988, B. Grobbelaar leg. (1/1 in SANC); Natal, Richmond, Mahlaleen river, xii.1959, E. Haaf leg. (4/8 in NHMB – Frey coll.); Natal, Richmond distr., Umkoma riv. valley, 1.xii.1956 (1/0 in MRAC); Natal, Malvern, 24.ii.1902 (1/0 in USNM); Caffrarie, Schaum leg. (2/0 in DEI).

Aedeagus as in Fig. 1.

BIONOMY

Several specimens were collected on *Ehretia rigida* (Boraginaceae).

DISTRIBUTION

RSA.

COMMENTS

Apophylia aurolimbata was described based on two females from Natal deposited now in MNHN. The type series of *A. femorata* consists of males only. The specimens of *A. femorata* are nothing but males of *A. aurolimbata*. Three specimens deposited in TMSA and NHMB and published as females of *A. femorata* by BEZDĚK (2004) are strongly damaged and proved to be males. The sexual dimorphism is very remarkable - males have black pronotum and femora with two basal thirds black, females have yellow pronotum with three black spots and yellow legs with black spots near femoral base. Similar sexual dimorphism is known also in other *Apophylia* species, such as *A. maynei* LABOISSIÈRE, 1922, *A. pulchella* BRYANT, 1952, *A. zoi* BEZDĚK, 2005, *A. hanka* BEZDĚK, 2005 and, partially, *A. grobbelaarae* n. sp.

The males of *A. aurolimbata* are similar to the dark males of *A. grobbelaarae* n. sp., but differ in the black underside of head (yellow in *A. grobbelaarae* n. sp.) and in the structure of aedeagus (Figs 1 and 13). The females of *A. aurolimbata* are similar to females of *A. clavareau* and *A. grobbelaarae* n. sp., but these species have yellow underside of head (black in *A. aurolimbata*). Moreover, *A. clavareau* has also yellow frontal tubercles (black in *A. aurolimbata*).

Apophylia clavareau LABOISSIÈRE, 1940

Apophylia Clavareau LABOISSIÈRE, 1940: Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., 34: 12 (key), 16-17 (Type locality: Natal: Durban).

Apophylia clavareau: WILCOX 1971: 143.

Apophylia lata Pic, 1945: Échange, 61: 3 (Type locality: Mozambique); WILCOX 1971: 145. **syn. nov.**

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

Apophylia clavareaui

Holotype (female), labelled: "TYPE [p] A. clavareaui [red label, h] // MUSÉE DU CONGO [p] Durban (Natal) [h] Coll. Clavareau [w, p] // Durban Natal [grey label, h] // R. DÉT. [p] M [h] 4091 [w, p] // V. Laboissière det., 1940: [p] Apophylia Clavareaui m Type [w, p]" (in MRAC); 1 paratype (female), labelled: "PARATYPE [p] clavareaui [red label, h] // MUSÉE DU CONGO [p] Durban (Natal) P. Reineck [h] Coll. Clavareau [w, p] // Durban Natal P. Reineck [grey label, h] // V. Laboissière det., 1940: [p] Apophylia Clavareaui m Para-type [w, p] // R. DÉT. [p] N [h] 4091 [w, p]" (in MRAC); 1 paratype (female), labelled: "PARATYPE [p] clavareaui [red label, h] // MUSÉE DU CONGO Mozambique: [p] Rikatla [h] Dr. Plason Coll. Clavareau [w, p] // Fairmaire [w, h] // Mozambique Rikatla K. A. Junod [w, p] // V. Laboissière det., 1940: [p] Apophylia Clavareaui m Para-type [w, p] // R. DÉT. [p] N [h] 4091 [w, p]" (in MRAC).

Apophylia lata

Lectotype (male), designated here, labelled: "Mozambique Rikatla K. A. Junod [w, p]" (in MNHN); 1 paralectotype (female), labelled: "Mozambique Rikatla K. A. Junod [w, p] // type [w, h] // lata n sp [w, h] // TYPE [red label, p] / AfriGa specimen ID: [p] 191 [h] specimen data documented [p] 20. IX [h] 2004 [grey label, p]" (in MNHN). The specimens are provided with one red label: „LECTOTYPUS [or PARALECTOTYPUS], *Apophylia lata* Pic, 1945, des. J. Bezděk 2004".

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED

BOTSWANA: Kanye, xii.1955, Zumpt leg. (1/1 in NHMB – Frey coll.); Tsane, xii.1954, Zumpt leg. (0/1 in NHMB – Frey coll.); 80 km N Palapye, 29.xii.1972, E. Holm & D. Paterson leg. (1/0 in SANC); NAMIBIA: Regenstein, 15 miles SSW of Windhoek, 8.ii.1972 (0/1 in BMNH); Windhoek, 22°34'S 17°05'E, 12.iii.1974, R. Oberprieler leg. (0/1 in SANC; RSA: Natal, Zululand, Mtubatuba, 24.-25.iii.1968, P. J. Spangler leg. (30/5 in USNM); Natal, Sodwana Bay Park, 27°32'S 32°41'E, 9.-11.xi.1986, D. D. Hotman & A. Nel leg. (1/0 in SANC); Natal, St. Lucia Estuary, 28°17'S 32°25'E, 26.ii.1989, E. Grobbelaar & E. v. d. Linde leg. (0/1 in SANC); Natal, Kosi Bay, Banga Nek, 27°00'S 32°53'E, 50 m, 11.ii.1990, E. Grobbelaar leg. (1/1 in SANC); Natal, Tsikingo, ii. 1896 (0/1 in BMNH); Natal, Malvern, 1912, G. A. K. Marshall leg. (2/0 in BMNH); Kwazulu, Lake Sibaya, E shore, 27°22'S 32°43'E, 18.-20.i.1981, R. Oberprieler leg. (4/3 in SANC); Kwazulu-Natal, False Bay, Lake St. Lucia, E shore, 27°22'S 32°43'E, 2.xi.1991, P. E. Reavell leg. (0/1 in SANC); Kwazulu-Natal, Sodwana Bay N. P., 27°37'S 32°41'E, 20.xi.1995, F. Koch leg. (2/5 in ZMHB); same data, 30.i.-1.ii.1994, U. Göllner leg. (0/4 in ZMHB); Kwazulu-Natal, N'dumu Game

Reserve, 26°55'S 32°19'E, 25.-27.xi.1995, F. Koch leg. (1/5 in ZMHB); Kwazulu-Natal, near Lake Nhlabane, 25 km NE Richards Bay, 28°38'S 32°16'E, 30.iii.1991, M. Vogt leg. (1/0 in SANC); same data, 14.xi.1991 (0/2 in SANC); Northern prov., Kommandonek, 25°45'S 27°47'E, 1.xii.1995, C. L. Bellamy leg. (2/7 in TMSA); Northern prov., Silkaatsnec, 25°40'S 27°55'E, 30.xi.1995, C. L. Bellamy leg. (0/2 in TMSA); Pretoria Fountains, 25°57'S 28°12'E, 19.xii.1985, Endrödy-Younga leg. (0/1 in TMSA); Pretoria, xii.1979, A. P. du Toit leg. (1/0 in SANC); Pretoria, xi.1978, M. Edwards leg. (0/1 in SANC); Pretoria, swept garden PPRI, 26.xi.1994, K. W. R. Zwart leg. (4/1 in SANC); Transvaal, 15 km E of Pretoria, 10.xi.1983, C. L. Bellamy leg. (2/0 in TMSA); Transvaal, Baviaanskloof, SW of Potgietersrus, 24°18'S 28°55'E, 1.i.1993, E. Grobbelaar leg. (0/1 in SANC); Pretoria, Springbokparkie, 25°47'S 28°17'E, 13.iii.1997, M. Botha leg. (0/1 in SANC); Pretoria, Meintjies Kop, 15.xii.1964, M. Hoffmann leg. (0/2 in SANC); Transvaal, Percy Fyfe Nat. Res., 24°03'S 29°09'E, 10.-12.iii.1980, C. Kok leg. (1/0 in SANC); Transvaal, Ellisras distr., D'Nyala Nat. Res., 23°45'S 27°49'E, 8.-12.xii.1989, C. D. Eardley leg. (1/0 in SANC); Transvaal, Lapalala Nat. Res., 23°51'S 28°17'E, 19.ii.1994, R. Oberprieler leg. (0/1 in SANC); Transvaal, Sterkriver near Naboomspruit, 24°17'S 28°48'E, 1.iii.1991, V. M. Uys leg. (0/1 in SANC); Transvaal, Rooiwal, SW of Potgietersrus, 24°14'S 28°49'E, 1.i.1993, E. Grobbelaar leg. (0/1 in SANC); Zululand, Hluhluwe Game Reserve, 28°05'S 32°04'E, 27.xi.1992, Endrödy-Younga leg. (0/1 in TMSA); Cape of Good Hope (1/0 in BMNH); Limpopo, 5 km NNE Thengwe, 700 m, 22°40'S 30°34'E, collected from *Ehretia rigida* (Boraginaceae), 6.ii.1994, E. Grobbelaar leg. (5/9 in SANC); Venda Thengwe, 22°40'S 30°34'E, 650 m, 7.ii.1994, E. Grobbelaar leg. (0/1 in SANC); Limpopo, Mogol Nature Reserve, Ellisras District, 23°58'S 27°45'E, 21.xii.1987, E. Grobbelaar leg. (0/2 in SANC); Naboomspruit, 24°31'S 28°43'E, 27.-29.ii.2004, S. J. Burger & C. A. Strange leg. (0/3 in SANC); Transvaal, Farm Kuleni, Hluhluwe distr., 27°54'S 32°22'E, 50 m, 12.-14.ii.1990, C. D. Eardley leg. (0/1 in SANC); same data, 13.-14.ii.1990, N. Verheijen leg. (1/0 in SANC); Natal, Durban, 1904, J. P. Cregoe leg. (0/3 in BMNH); Horns Nek, 10.iii.1966, A. L. Capener leg. (3/0 in SANC); Pietersburg, 7.xii.1965, A. L. Capener leg. (0/1 in SANC); North Cape, 75 km ENE of Kuruman near Lykso, 27°25'S 24°07'E, 1.-6.iv.2002, E. Holm & H. Gebhardt leg. (1/0 in SANC); Mtunzini, xii.1979, R. Oberprieler leg. (0/1 in SANC); Bultfontein, ii.1921, H. K. Munro leg. (0/1 in SANC); Chuniespoort, 6.xii.1965, P. Palaitseas leg. (0/1 in SANC); ZIMBABWE: Bulawayo, 19.xii.1924, R. H. R. Stevenson leg. (0/1 in TMSA); Bulawayo, 1903, F. Brooks leg. (1/1 in BMNH).

Aedeagus as in Figs 2-3.

BIONOMY

Several specimens were collected on *Ehretia rigida* (Boraginaceae).

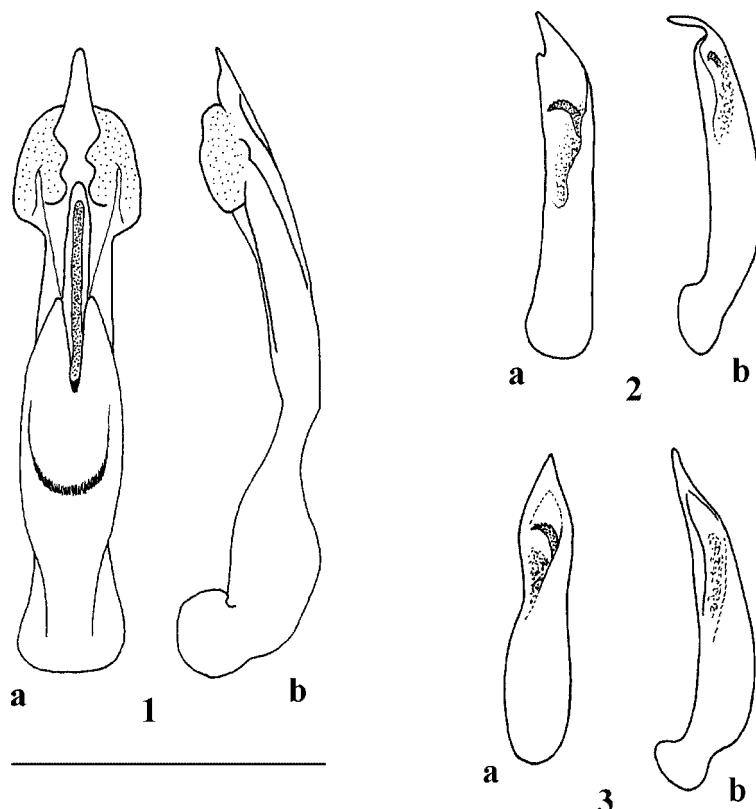
DISTRIBUTION

Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, RSA, and Zimbabwe.

COMMENTS

A. clavareaui is similar to *A. lindae* n. sp., to females of *A. aurolimbata* and to females and paler males of *A. grobbelaarae* n. sp. The females of *A. aurolimbata* differ in the black underside of head and frontal tubercles (yellow in *A. clavareaui*). The females and the paler males of *A. grobbelaarae* n. sp. have black frontal tubercles (yellow in *A. clavareaui*). *A. lindae* n. sp. differs in the completely yellow postgenae (bicolorous in *A. clavareaui*) and somehow robuster antennomeres than *A. clavareaui*. Moreover, all mentioned species can be easily distinguished by the structure of aedeagi (Figs 1-3, 13, 15).

The type series of *A. clavareaui* (3 females) was compared with two syntypes of *A. lata* (male and female, male is designated here as lectotype) and both species are evidently conspecific, thus *A. lata* is considered a new synonym of *A. clavareaui*. Moreover, the paratype of *A. clavareaui* from Mozambique bears an identical label as both types of *A. lata*. The aedeagus of the lectotype of *A. lata* is weakly sclerotized and damaged in apical part (compare Figs 2 and 3).



1-3. Aedeagus (a - dorsal view, b - lateral view): 1 - *Apophylia aurolimbata*, 2 - *A. clavareaui* (lectotype), 3 - *A. clavareaui*. Scale 1 mm

Apophylia disconotata Pič, 1947

Apophylia disconotata Pič, 1947: Divers. Ent. II: 4 (Type locality: Abyssinie); WILCOX 1971: 143.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotype (female), labelled: "ABYSS RAF. [w, blue letters, p] // type [w, h] // TYPE [red label, p] // disconotata n sp [w, h] // AfriGa specimen ID: [p] 180 [h] specimen data documented [p] 20. IX [h] 2004 [grey label, p]" (in MNHN).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED

ETHIOPIA: Abyssinia, Raffray leg. (0/1 in MNHN); Ilubabor prov., 15 km NW of Chora, 1600 m, vi. 1973, G. de Rougemont leg. (1/2 in MRAC).

REDESCRIPTION

Body length of male 9.00 mm; of females 9.25-9.75 mm.

Male. Body flattened, parallel, densely pubescent, semiopaque. Head black, with anterior part and mouthparts yellow, mandibles and frontal tubercles black. Pronotum black. Elytra metallic green. Abdomen black. Legs yellow with darkened outer margin of tibiae, tarsi infuscate. Antennomeres 1 and 2 yellow, antennomere 3 yellow with darkened dorsal side apically, antennomeres 4 and 5 black with paler ventral side.

Labrum transverse, laterally covered with several pale setae, anterior margin sinuate. Anterior part of head lustrous, sparsely covered with pale setae. Interantennal space with small feeble depression. Frontal tubercles small, subtriangular, covered with microsculpture, semiopaque. Vertex dull, densely covered with small confused punctures and short pale hairs. Antennae filiform, length ratio of antennomeres 1 to 5: 25-11-24-34-30 (rest missing).

Pronotum transverse, 1.70 times broader than it is long, widest at the first third, slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad, dull, densely covered with small punctures and pale hairs. Surface with two feeble depressions laterally connected with indistinct very feebly impressed ridge. Posterior angles surrounded by very small feeble depressions. Anterior margin slightly concave, posterior margin nearly straight, lateral margins slightly rounded. Anterior and posterior margins thinly bordered, lateral margins indistinctly bordered. Anterior angles nearly rectangular, posterior angles obtusely angulate, all angles with distinct teeth bearing long pale setae.

Scutellum short, subtriangular, with small dense punctures and short pale hairs, semiopaque.

Elytra parallel, dull. Humeral calli well developed. Elytral surface very densely covered with small confused punctures and short pale hairs. Epipleura distinct, gradually narrowed to apex.

Macropterous.

Ventral surface lustrous, finely punctured and covered with pale hairs. Last visible sternite with very deep semicircular incision.

First tarsomeres enlarged, basimetatarsomere 1.35 times as long as two following metatarsomeres combined (Fig. 9).

Female: Pronotum bicolorous, yellow with large central black spot and very small spots in all angles around setigerous pores. Abdomen black, last two ventrites brown to yellow, pygidium yellow. First tarsomeres not enlarged. Last visible sternite with small sharp incision. Claws appendiculate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 6.

DISTRIBUTION

Ethiopia.

DIAGNOSIS

One of the largest *Apophylia* species. The male of *A. disconotata* resembles the males of *A. maynei* LABOISSIÈRE, 1922, *A. pulchella* BRYANT, 1952, *A. zoiae* BEZDĚK, 2005 and *A. hanka* BEZDĚK, 2005 but differs in the structure of tarsi. All basitarsomeres are strongly enlarged in *A. disconotata*, while the other mentioned species have basimetatarsomere slightly enlarged.

Due to the coloration of pronotum, the females are very similar to the female of *A. trapezicollis* LABOISSIÈRE, 1940 (only female holotype known). Females of both species differ in the length ratio of antennomeres 2 and 3. Antennomere 3 is 2.2 times longer in the female of *A. disconotata*, but only 1.8 times in the female of *A. trapezicollis*. The central spot on pronotum is larger in the female of *A. disconotata*.

COMMENTS

A. disconotata was described based on one female. In unidentified material from MRAC I have found short series including one male. An additional female was found also in MNHN. Because the male was not known, the redescription of this species is presented.

Apophylia jeanneli LABOISSIÈRE, 1921

Apophylia Jeanneli LABOISSIÈRE, 1921: Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1921: 8 (Type locality: Bura); LABOISSIÈRE 1922b: 240 (key) (sep. 152); LABOISSIÈRE 1925: 57; LABOISSIÈRE 1929: 340.

Apophylia jeanneli: WILCOX 1971: 145.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

Lectotype (male), designated here, labelled: "Museum Paris Afrique orient. angl. district des Wa-Taita Boura Ch. Alluaud 1909 [grey label, p] // SEPTEMBRE [w, p] // TYPE [red letters, p] m. [w, h] // Apophylia Jeanneli m [h] V. Laboissière — Dét. [p] 1920 [w, h] // AfriGa specimen ID: [p] 188 [h] specimen data documented [p] 20. IX [h] 2004 [grey label, p]" (in MNHN); paralectotype (female), labelled: "f [w, p] // Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. [blue label on which one following label is stuck, p] // AFR. OR. ANGL. (Wa-Taita) BURA Alluaud &

JEANNEL Mars 1912 – 1050^m – St. 61 [w, p] // *Apophylia Jeanneli* m [h] V. Laboissière – Dét. [p] 1921 [w, h] // Para-type [orange label, p]“ (in ISNB). The specimens are provided with one red label: „ LECTOTYPUS [or PARALECTOTYPUS], *Apophylia Jeanneli* Laboissière, 1921, des. J. Bezděk 2004”.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED

KENYA: Eastern Nyambeni Hills, Ngaja Forest, 0°19'113''N 38°02'609''E, 1070m, at light, 2.-4.xii.2002, C. Häuser, D. Bartsch & A. Zahm leg. (1/0 in SMNS) Fort Hall, 5.xii.1919, Patrizi leg. (5/18 in MCSN); Fort Hall, xii.1919, Patrizi leg. (3/7 in MCSN); Kisumu, 22.-24.iv.1911, S. A. Neave leg. (1/1 in BMNH); TANZANIA: W, S, SE edge Makata plain, 9.ii.2002, M. Snížek leg. (1/0 in JBCB); Handeni, Makinda env., 14.iii.2002, M. Snížek leg. (1/0 in JBCB); Handeni, 350 m, 25.-27.iv.1957, P. Basilewsky & N. Leleup leg. (1/0 in MRAC); UGANDA: Semliki plains, near S shore of Lake Albert, 25.-27.xi.1911, S. A. Neave leg. (1/1 in BMNH).

Aedeagus as in Fig. 10.

DISTRIBUTION

Kenya, Tanzania.

COMMENTS

A species with yellow vertex with central black spot. Externally, *A. jeanneli* is very similar to *A. marshalli* (JACOBY, 1897) and *A. marketae* n. sp. Exact identification is possible only based on the structure of aedeagi of all three species (Figs 10-11, 16).

LABOISSIÈRE (1921) did not specify the number of available specimens, but mentioned sexual dimorphism. I have found only two type specimens: a male deposited in MNHN (designated here as lectotype) and a female in ISNB. The aedeagus of the lectotype is very weakly sclerotized, the drawing is based on another specimen.

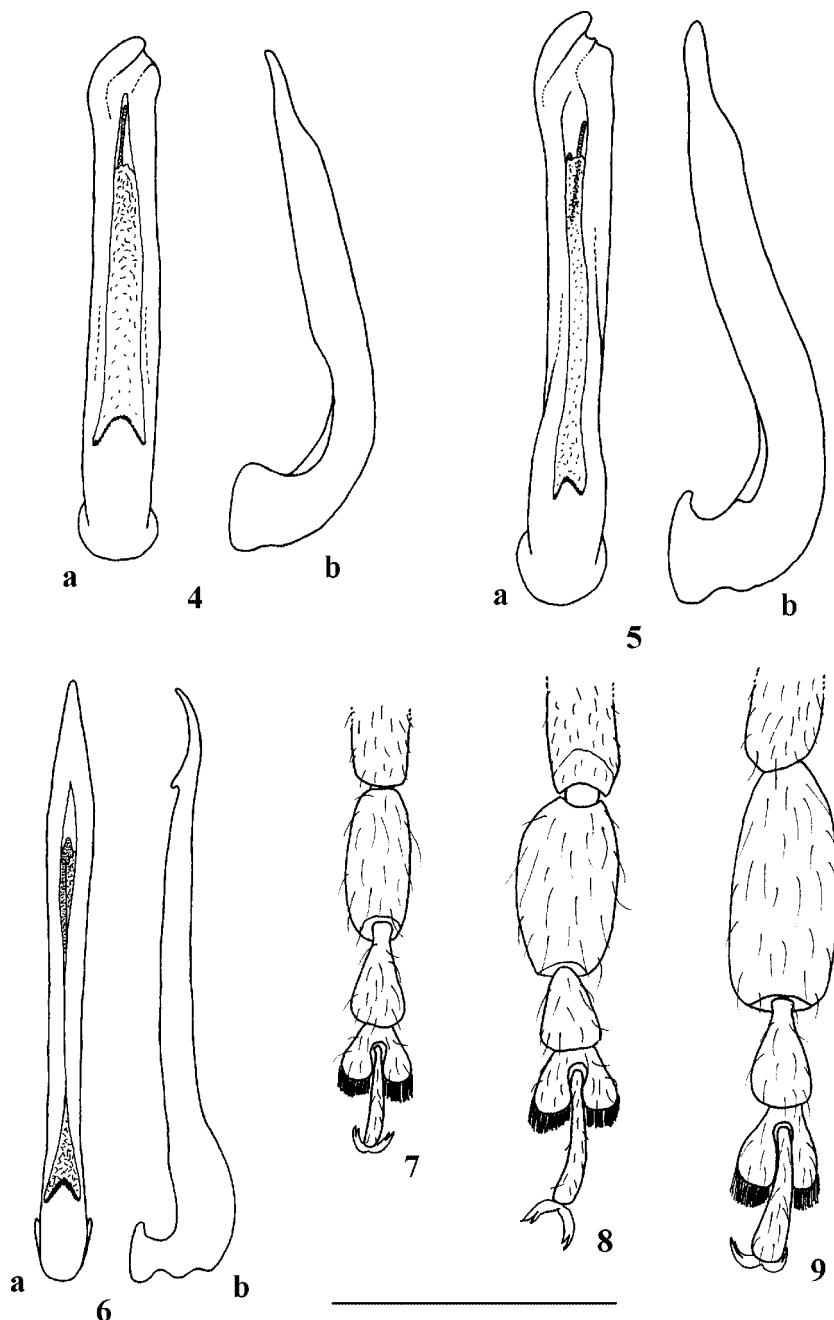
Apophylia lesnei LABOISSIÈRE, 1922

Apophylia Lesnei LABOISSIÈRE, 1922a: Voy. M. Rothschild E. Afr. Anim. Art., 2: 788-789 (Type locality: Afrique Orientale anglaise – Rendilé: Lasami); LABOISSIÈRE 1922b: 241 (key), 248 (sep. 153, 160); LABOISSIÈRE 1925: 57.

Apophylia lesnei: WILCOX 1971: 145.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

Lectotype (male), designated here, labelled: “Museum Paris Afrique orient. angl. Lesammise Rendilé Maurice de Rothschild 1906 [grey label, p] // TYPE [red label, p] // m. [w, h] // *Apophylia Lesnei* m. [h] V. Laboissière — Dét. [p] 1920 [w, h] // *Apophylia marshalli* Jac. Auct. det. 1907 [w, h]“ (in MNHN); 2



4-6. Aedeagus (a - dorsal view, b - lateral view): 4 - *Apophylia lesnei*, 5 - *A. lesnei aethiopica* n. ssp., 6 - *A. disconotata*; 7-9. Male basimetatarsus: 7 - *A. lesnei*, 8 - *A. lesnei aethiopica* n. ssp., 9 - *A. disconotata*. Scales: 2 mm for Figs 4-6; 1 mm for Figs 7-9

paralectotypes (females), labelled: "Museum Paris Afrique orient. angl. Lesammise Rendilé Maurice de Rothschild 1906 [grey label, p] // Apophylia marshalli Jac. Auct. det. 1907 [w, h] // TYPE [red label, p] // Apophylia Lesnei m [h] V. Laboissière — Dét. [p] 1920 [w, h]" (in MNHN); 1 paralectotype (female), labelled: "Museum Paris Afrique orient. angl. Lesammise Rendilé Maurice de Rothschild 1906 [grey label, p] // mars [w, h] // Apophylia marshalli Jac. Auct. det. 1907 [w, h] // TYPE [red label, p] // Apophylia Lesnei m. [h] V. Laboissière — Dét. [p] 1920 [w, h]" (in MNHN); 1 paralectotype (female), labelled: "Museum Paris Afrique orient. angl. Lesammise Rendilé Maurice de Rothschild 1906 [grey label, p] // TYPE [red label, p] // Apophylia marshalli Jac. Auct. det. 1907 [w, h] // Apophylia Lesnei m. [h] V. Laboissière — Dét. [p] 1920 [w, h] // AfriGa specimen ID: [p] 193 [h] specimen data documented [p] 20. IX [h] 2004 [grey label, p]" (in MNHN); 1 paralectotype (female), labelled: "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. [blue label on which one following label is stuck, p] // MUSEUM PARIS AFRIQUE ORIENT.ANGL. LESAMMISE RENDILLÉ Maurice de Rothschild 1905 [blue label, p] // Apophylia lesnei m [h] V. Laboissière — Dét. [p] 1920 [w, p] // Paratype [orange label, p]" (in ISBN). The specimens are provided with one red label: „LECTOTYPUS [or PARALECTOTYPUS], *Apophylia Lesnei* Laboissière, 1922, des. J. Bezděk 2004".

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED

KENYA: Kerio river, vi.1914, Dr. Bayer leg. (1/0 in MRAC).

Aedeagus as in Fig. 4.

DISTRIBUTION

Kenya.

COMMENTS

A species with yellow head with black vertex and yellow pronotum with three black spots (median and two lateral). *A. lesnei* differs from its congeners in the remarkable aedeagus (Fig. 4) and in enlarged basitarsomeres of all legs in male (basimetatarsomere as in Fig. 7). *A. lesnei aethiopica* n. ssp. differs from the nominate subspecies in strongly enlarged basitarsomeres (Fig. 8).

Apophylia marginicollis LABOISSIÈRE, 1940

Apophylia marginicollis LABOISSIÈRE, 1940: Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., 34: 12 (key), 17-18 (Type locality: Ruwenzori: Kalonge); WILCOX 1971: 145.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotype (female), labelled: "TYPE [p] A. marginicollis [red label, h] // MUSÉE DU CONGO Ruwenzori: Kalonge (2050 m.) [p] 6/11 [h] VIII-32 L. Burgeon [w, p] // R. DÉT. [p] Q [h] 4091 [w, p] // V. Laboissière — det., 1940 [p] Apophylia marginicollis m Type [w, h]" (in MRAC); 2 paratypes (females),

labelled: "PARATYPE [p] marginicollis [red label, h] // MUSÉE DU CONGO Ruwenzori: Kalonge (2050 m.) [p] 6/11 [h] VIII-32 L. Burgeon [w, p] // R. DÉT. [p] R [h] 4091 [w, p]" (in MRAC); paratype (female), labelled: "PARATYPE [p] marginicollis [red label, h] // MUSÉE DU CONGO Ruwenzori Kalonge (±2050) - VII-1935 H. J. Bredo [w, p] // V. Laboissière – det., 1940 [p] *Apophylia marginicollis* Para-type m [w, h] // R. DÉT. [p] R [h] 4091 [w, p]" (in MRAC); paratype (female), labelled: "PARATYPE [p] marginicollis [red label, h] // MUSÉE DU CONGO Kivu: Burunga [p] 8 [h] -XII-1925 Dr H. Schouteden [w, p] // R. DÉT. [p] R [h] 4091 [w, p]" (in MRAC); paratype (female), labelled: "PARATYPE [p] marginicollis [red label, h] // MUSÉE DU CONGO Rutshuru: pont Kako [p] IX- [h] 1932 L. Burgeon [w, p] // R. DET. [p] R [h] 4091 [w, p]" (in MRAC).

DISTRIBUTION

Congo.

COMMENTS

The type series consists of 6 females. The exact identification of this species is very problematic due to unknown males. With the coloration of pronotum (yellow with black lateral spots, without median spot) it seems to be closely related to *A. vicina* (unfortunately known also only from female holotype). Both species differ only in the colour of frontal tubercles, which are black in *A. marginicollis*, while yellow in *A. vicina*.

Apophylia marginipennis WEISE, 1912

Apophylia marginipennis WEISE, 1912: Deutsche Zentr.-Afr.-Exp. 4(7): 149 (NW von Beni; Mawambi am Ituri); LABOISSIÈRE 1922b: 244 (key), 249 (sep. 156, 161); WEISE 1924: 183; WILCOX 1971: 145.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

Lectotype (female), designated here, labelled: "W. v. Albert-See Mawambi a. Jturi 4.08 [blue label, p] // Exped.: Herzog Adolf Friedrich z. Mecklenburg [w, p] // 142 [w, h] // J. Weise det. [w, p] // 95973 [w, p] // Type [red label, p]" (in ZMHB). The lectotype is provided with one red printed label: „LECTOTYPUS, *Apophylia marginipennis* Weise, 1912, des. J. Bezděk 2005”.

DISTRIBUTION

Congo.

COMMENTS

The lectotype is characterized by following features: head black with anterior part yellow; frontal tubercles and labrum black; legs yellow, outside profemora with small darkened spot in the middle; pronotum yellow with two small lateral

spots and indistinct median spot; lateral margins of elytra with broad violet band; meso,- and metasternum black; abdomen yellow.

WEISE (1912) did not specify the number of available specimens. I have found only one type specimen (unfortunately female) which is designated here as lectotype. Exact taxonomic position within the genus *Apophylia* will be cleared when the males are found.

Apophylia marshalli (JACOBY, 1897)

Malaxia marshalli JACOBY, 1897: Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1897: 571 (Type locality: Mashonaland).

Apophylia Marshalli: WEISE 1909: 207, 246; LABOISSIÈRE, 1922b: 240 (key) (sep. 152); WEISE 1924: 183; LABOISSIÈRE 1929: 340.

Apophylia marshalli: WILCOX 1971: 145.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

Lectotype (male), present designation, labelled: "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Rhodésie [p] coll. G. Marshall [blue label on which one following label is stuck, h] // Mashonald [w, h] // Para-type [orange label, p] // det. [p] Jacoby 1897 [white label on which one following label is stuck, h] // Malaxia marshalli Jac. [blue label, h]" (in ISNB); 1 paralectotype (female), labelled: "2nd Jacoby Coll. [w, p] // Marshalli Jac. [w, h] // Type [p] 18491 [red label, h] // Malaxia marshalli Jacoby – TYPE [w, h]" (in MCZC); 1 paralectotype (male), labelled: "Type H. T. [white round label with red margin, p] // Mashonald [w, h] // Jacoby Coll. 1909-28a [w, p] // Malaxia marshalli Jac. [blue label, h]" (in BMNH). The specimens are provided with one red label: „LECTOTYPUS [or PARALECTOTYPUS], *Malaxia marshalli* Jacoby, 1897, des. J. Bezděk 2003".

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED

BOTSWANA: Serowe, 22°25'S 26°44'E, x. 1984, P. Forchhammer leg. (0/1 in SANC); KENYA: Taveta, 750 m, iii.1912, Alluaud and Jeannel leg. (1/3 in ISNB); Eastern Nyambeni Hills, Ngaja Forest, 0°19'113"E 38°02'609"S, 1070m, at light, 2.-4.xii.2002, C. Häuser, D. Bartsch & A. Zahm leg. (2/0 in SMNS); Rift Valley Matthews Range, 35 km N of Wamba, 1°10'707"N 37°18'962"E, 1300-1400 m, 2.-4.xii.2002, C. Häuser, D. Bartsch & A. Zahm leg. (1/0 in SMNS); Nairobi, vi. 1937, A. F. J. Gedye leg. (1/0 in USNM); RSA: Transvaal, Hans Merensky NR, 20.i.1999, P. Schüle leg. (1/2 in SMNS); Ilbisil env., 50 km N of Namanga, 18.xi.1997, M. Snížek leg. (1/0 in RBCN); 25 km S of Pretoria, Saartjiesnek, 16.-18.xii.1997, S. Bílý leg. (1/3 in JVCJ); Transvaal, Vienna Game Farm, Hoedspruit, 500 m, 24°17'S 30°58'E, 17.-18.i.1991, E. Grobbelaar leg. (1/1 in SANC); Transvaal, Hans Merensky Nat. Res., 23°42'S 30°44'E, 23.-25.i.1987, E. Grobbelaar leg. (0/1 in SANC); Transvaal, Swadini, Blydepoort Nat. Res., 24°32'S 30°54'E, 26.-29.i.1987, E. Grobbelaar leg. (0/1 in SANC); Transvaal, Klaserie, 24°33'S 31°01'E, xii.1985, C. H. Scholtz leg. (0/1 in SANC); Transvaal, Kruger Nat. Park, Shingwidzi, 350 m, at light, 23°07'S 31°26'E, 6.ii.1988,

E. Grobbelaar leg. (4/7 in SANC); Transvaal, Kruger Nat. Park, Punda Maria, at light, 22°41'S 31°02'E, 7.ii.1988, G. D. Butler leg. (2/0 in SANC); Transvaal, Kruger Nat. Park, Crooke's Corner near Pafuri, 250 m, at light, 22°23'S 31°15'E, 2.ii.1994, E. Grobbelaar leg. (1/7 in SANC); Natal, near Jozini, 27°26'S 32°10'E, i.1983, P. Reavell leg. (0/1 in SANC); Natal, Estcourt, xi.1892, G. A. K. Marshall leg. (1/1 in BMNH); Limpopo, Nwanedi Resort, 550 m, 22°38'S 30°24'E, collected on *Cordia grandicalyx*, 5.-9.ii.1994, E. Grobbelaar leg. (0/2 in SANC); same data, at light (1/1 in SANC); Megaludzo, 23.xi.1969, A. Braack leg. (0/1 in SANC); Zululand, Mkuzi, xii.1945 (0/1 in SANC); SOMALIA: Giuba, Ola Uger, viii.1934, Patrizi leg. (2/6 in MCSN); Giuba, Belet Amin, vii.1934, Patrizi leg. (43/42 in MCSN); TANZANIA: W, S, SE edge Makata plain, 9.iii.2002, M. Snížek leg. (2/0 in JBCB); Kibwesi, Huebner leg. (1/0 in ZMHB); ZAMBIA: South Luangwa N.P., Mfufe Crocodile Farm, 13°06'S 31°47'E, 450 m, 21.-24.iii.1993, U. Göllner leg. (1/0 in ZMHB); ZIMBABWE: Matobo N. P., 50 km S of Bulawayo, 3.-5.xii.1998, S. Bečvář leg. (1/0 in JBCB); Salisbury, i.1895, G. A. K. Marshall leg. (0/1 in BMNH).

Aedeagus as in Fig. 11.

Host plant: *Cordia grandicalyx* (Boraginaceae)

DISTRIBUTION

Botswana, Kenya, RSA, Somalia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

DIAGNOSIS

Species with central black spot on yellow vertex and with 3 black spots on pronotum. Very similar to *A. marketae* n. sp. and *A. jeanneli*. All three species can be exactly identified only based on the structure of aedeagus (Figs 10-11, 16).

Apophylia similis WEISE, 1909

Apophylia similis WEISE, 1909: Sjöst. Kilim. 1: 207-208, 246 (Type locality: in der Kulturzone des Kilimandjaro bei Kibonoto [= Kibongoto]; LABOISSIÈRE 1922b: 242 (key) (sep. 154); LABOISSIÈRE 1924: 23; WEISE 1924: 183; WILCOX 1971: 148).

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

Lectotype (female), designated here, labelled: "Kibonot Sjöstedt [blue label, h] // Apophylia similis m [w, h]" (in ZMHB); 1 paralectotype (female), labelled: "Kibonoto 00 - 1900 [w, p] // Kilimandjaro Sjöstedt. 1905-6 [w, p] // 9 [h] april [w, p]" (in Berlin). The specimens are provided with one red printed label: „LECTOTYPUS [or PARALECTOTYPUS], *Apophylia similis* Weise, 1909, des. J. Bezděk 2005".

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED

TANZANIA: Amani, x.-xii.1905, 900 m, C. Schröder leg. (1/0 in ZMHB, 2/1 in MRAC); Amani, 1.-20.ii.1906, G. Vosseler leg. (0/2 in ZMHB); Amani,

20.iii.1907, G. Vosseler leg. (0/1 in ZMHB); Amani, iii.1908, G. Vosseler leg. (0/1 in ZMHB); Digital, x.-xii.1905, C. Schröder leg. (0/1 in MRAC); Magamba hills near Masinde, 700-1600 m, 5.i.1906, C. Schröder leg. (2/0 in ZMHB).

REDESCRIPTION

Body length of males 4.55-5.00 mm; of females 5.35-6.00 mm (LT 5.40 mm).

Male. Body flattened, parallel, pubescent, semiopaque. Head black with anterior part, mouthparts and the middle of ventral part yellow, frontal tubercles brown to dark brown, mandibles black. Pronotum yellow with three black spots (median and two lateral). Median spot is large and divergent anteriad. Elytra metallic green. Prosternum yellow, mesosternum black, metasternum black with yellow posterior margin. Abdomen yellow to dark brown. Legs yellow, last two tarsomeres infuscate. Antennomeres 1 to 3 yellow, antennomeres 3 and 4 gradually darkened, rest of antennomeres black.

Labrum transverse, laterally covered with several pale setae, anterior margin slightly sinuate. Anterior part of head lustrous, sparsely covered with pale setae. Frontal tubercles very large, subtriangular, distinctly elevated, lustrous. Vertex dull, densely covered with small confused punctures and short pale hairs. Antennae filiform, 0.75 times as long as the body, length ratio of antennomeres: 15-8-14-17-14-14-14-12-12-11-15.

Pronotum transverse, 2.00-2.15 times broader than it is long, widest at the first third, slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad, dull, densely covered with small punctures and pale hairs. Surface with two small deep depressions laterally. Anterior margin moderately concave, posterior margin nearly straight, lateral margins slightly rounded. Anterior and posterior margins thinly bordered, lateral margins indistinctly bordered. Anterior angles nearly rectangular, posterior angles obtusely angulate, all angles with distinct tooth bearing long pale seta.

Scutellum short, subtriangular with small dense punctures and short pale hairs, dull.

Elytra parallel, dull. Humeral calli well developed. Elytral surface very densely covered with small confused punctures and short pale hairs. Epipleura distinct, gradually narrowed to apex.

Macropterous.

Ventral surface nearly lustrous, finely punctured and covered with pale hairs. Last ventrite with shallow semicircular incision. Claws bifid.

Basimetatarsomere 1.40 times as long as two following metatarsomeres combined.

Female: Frontal tubercles small. Median spot on pronotum very small, placed near the middle of posterior pronotal margin. Last ventrite entire. Claws appendiculate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 12.

DISTRIBUTION

Tanzania.

DIAGNOSIS

Owing to very large frontal tubercles in males, *A. similis* resembles *A. nodicornis* (LABOISSIÈRE, 1922), *A. incisitarsis* (LABOISSIÈRE, 1922), *A. leontovitchi* (LABOISSIÈRE, 1940) and *Apophylia demeyeri* BEZDÉK, 2005. All these species differ from *A. similis* in enlarged fifth antennomere (antennae filiform in *A. similis*), *A. incisitarsis* also in deeply incised first mesotarsomere in male (entire in in *A. similis*).

COMMENTS

A. similis was described based on 4 females. I had the possibility to study 2 syntypes deposited now in ZMHB. One of them is designated here as lectotype. In unidentified material from MRAC and ZMHB I have found short series including several males. Because the male was not known, redescription of this species is presented.

***Apophylia tarsalis* LABOISSIÈRE, 1938**

Apophylia tarsalis LABOISSIÈRE, 1938: Atti Mus. Stor. Nat. Trieste, 14: 147-148 (Type locality: Borana Galla: Moyale); LABOISSIÈRE 1940: 12 (key); WILCOX 1971: 148.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotype (female), labelled: "Miss. E. Zavattari nei Borana A. O. I. [p] Marale V. 1937 [w, h] // Apophylia [h] DET.E.GRIDELLI 1937 [w, p] // TYPUS [red label, p] // Apophylia tarsalis m [h] V. Laboissière – Dét. [p] 1938. [w, h]" (in MCST).

DISTRIBUTION

Ethiopia.

COMMENTS

This species was described based on one female from south Ethiopia. The exact determination is very problematic due to only one known female. However, it seems to be related to *Apophylia chloroptera* THOMSON, 1858. The characters which can be used for identification could be mainly the small yellow transverse frontal tubercles and almost completely black prosternum (pronotum yellow with three black spots).

Although the original locality label bears the locality name "Marale", the correct name is "Moyale" as it was published in the original description.

***Apophylia trapezicollis* LABOISSIÈRE, 1940**

Apophylia trapezicollis LABOISSIÈRE, 1940: Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., 34: 11 (key), 15-16 (Type locality: Erythrée: Ghindah); WILCOX 1971: 149.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotype (female), labelled: "HOLOTYPE [red label, p] // MUSÉE DU CONGO Erythrée: [p] Gundet [h] Coll. Clavareau [w, p] // Gundet [w, h] // R. DÉT. [p] D [h] 4091 [w, p] // V. Laboissière – det., 1940 [p] *Apophylia trapezicollis* m Type f [w, h]" (in MRAC). The holotype is provided with one red label: „HOLOTYPE, *Apophylia trapezicollis* Laboissière, 1940, J. Bezděk det. 2003".

DISTRIBUTION

Eritrea.

COMMENTS

A. trapezicollis was described based on one female. The holotype is very similar to the females of *A. disconotata*. Females of both species differ in the length ratio of antennomeres 2 and 3. Antennomere 3 is 2.2 times longer than antennomere 2 in the female of *A. disconotata*, but only 1.8 times in the female of *A. trapezicollis*. The central spot on pronotum is larger in the female of *A. disconotata*.

***Apophylia vicina* LABOISSIÈRE, 1940**

Apophylia vicina LABOISSIÈRE, 1940: Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., 34: 13 (key), 18 (Type locality: Mont Cameroun: Soppo); WILCOX 1971: 149.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotype (female), labelled: "HOLOTYPE [red label, p] // MUSÉE DU CONGO Kamerunberg: Soppo (v. Rothkirch) Coll. Clavareau [w, p] // Staudinger [w, h] // Kamerunberg Soppo 730 m v. Rothkirch 1912 [w, p] // R. DÉT. [p] L [h] 4091 [w, p] // V. Laboissière – det., 1940 [p] *Apophylia vicina* m Type f [w, h]" (in MRAC). The holotype is provided with one red label: „HOLOTYPE, *Apophylia vicina* Laboissière, 1940, J. Bezděk det. 2003".

DISTRIBUTION

Cameroon.

COMMENTS

Similarly as in *A. marginicollis*, the male is unknown, thus the exact identification is problematic. The female holotype is very similar to *A. marginicollis*, but differs in the yellow frontal tubercles.

***Chapuisia scutellaris* (ALLARD, 1889), comb. nov.**

Apophylia scutellaris ALLARD, 1889: C. R. Soc. Ent. Belg., 33: 71 (key), 74 (sep. 6, 9) (Natal); WEISE 1924: 183; WILCOX 1971: 147.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

1 syntype (unsexed), labelled: “Natal [blue label, h] // HOLOTYPE [red label, p] // AfriGa specimen ID: [p] 210 [h] specimen data documented [p] 20. IX [h] 2004 [grey label, p]” (in MNHN); 1 syntype (unsexed), labelled: “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. South Africa [p] Coll. Allard [blue label on which one following label is stuck, h] // Natal [blue label, h] // Syntype [w, red letters, p] // det. [p] Allard 1889 Apophylia [white label on which one following label is stuck, h] // scutellaris All. [w, h]” (in ISNB).

DISTRIBUTION

RSA.

COMMENTS

The number of available specimens was not specified by ALLARD (1889) in the original description. Both specimens found in ISNB and MNHN must be treated as syntypes, although the syntype from MNHN bears the label “Holotype” added by subsequent curator. Although this species was described as *Apophylia*, it is a typical representative of *Chapuisia*.

Chapuisia weisei nom. nov.

Chapuisia scutellaris WEISE, 1926, Arkiv Zool. 18A(34): 19 (nec *Chapuisia scutellaris* (ALLARD, 1889)).

COMMENTS

Apophylia scutellaris ALLARD, 1889 was transferred to the genus *Chapuisia* (see above). Thus *Chapuisia scutellaris* WEISE, 1926 is a secondary homonym and I propose new name *Chapuisia weisei* for it.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW TAXA

Apophylia grobbelaarae n. sp.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype (male) and 17 paratypes (9 males, 8 females), labelled: “SOUTH AFRICA, Tvl. 6km E Loskop Dam 25.26S 29.26E 26.i.1993 E. Grobbelaar [w, p] // Adults feeding on leaves of *Ehretia rigida* (BORAGINACEAE) [w, p] // NATIONAL COLL. OF INSECTS Pretoria, S. Afr. [w, p]“ (in SANC); 11 paratypes (7 males, 4 females), labelled: “SOUTH AFRICA, Tvl. Loskop Dam 25.25S 29.23E 25.i.1993 E. Grobbelaar [w, p] // Adults feeding on leaves of *Ehretia rigida* (BORAGINACEAE) [w, p] // NATIONAL COLL. OF INSECTS Pretoria, S. Afr. [w, p]“ (in SANC); 1 paratype (female), labelled: “SOUTH AFRICA Tvl Donkerhoek, 31.1.1984, V. M. Swain [w, p] // NATIONAL COLL.

OF INSECTS Pretoria, S. Afr. [w, p]“ (in SANC); 2 paratypes (males), labelled: “SOUTH AFRICA: KZN Mkuse Game Reserve 27°36' S 32°13' E 1993 PEReavell Fig forest: herb layer [w, p] // NATIONAL COLL. OF INSECTS Pretoria, S. Afr. [w, p]“ (in SANC); 1 paratype (male), labelled: “Pienaarspoort, 19.2. '64 A. L. Capener [w, p] // NATIONAL COLL. OF INSECTS Pretoria, S. Afr. [w, p]“ (in SANC); 1 paratype (male), labelled: “12.11.1977 [h] Transvaal [p] Welgedacht 50 km N of Pretoria [h] J. Boomker [w, p] // NATIONAL COLL. OF INSECTS Pretoria, South Africa Ex UPSA May 2002 [w, p]“ (in SANC); 2 paratypes (male and female), labelled: “Natal, Fannies Island 28°15' S 32°25' E 18-I-1992 Leg. M. Vogt & E. Holm [w, p] // NATIONAL COLL. OF INSECTS Pretoria, South Africa Ex UPSA May 2002 [w, p]“ (in SANC); 1 paratype (male), labelled: “SOUTH AFRICA, Tvl Leeupoort, 24.54S 27.44E, 15.i.1991 M. Harney [w, p] / / NATIONAL COLL. OF INSECTS Pretoria, S. Afr. [w, p]“ (in SANC); 1 paratype (male), labelled: “NIL 13.1 DVAC [w, p] // South Africa: GAU Roodeplaat: PPRI grounds, near Pretoria 25.36,7S 28.21,5E 1220m 04.ii.1997 E. Grobbelaar & M. Stiller [w, p] // Collected (with DVAC suction machine) from Acacia nilotica (MIMOSOIDEAE) [w, p] // Apophylia sp. [h] det. E. Grobbelaar, 19 [p] 97 [w, h] // Apophylia sp. det. N. Berti, 1997 [w, h] // NATIONAL COLL. OF INSECTS Pretoria, S. Afr. [w, p]“ (in SANC); 4 paratypes (3 males, 1 female), labelled: “SOUTH AFRICA, Tvl. Kranskloof, Magalies-berg SSE Rustenburg 25.46S 27.24E 24.ii.1993 E. Grobbelaar [w, p] // NATIONAL COLL. OF INSECTS Pretoria, S. Afr. [w, p]“ (in SANC); 1 paratype (male), labelled: “Pretoria, TP Nov., 1948. H. K. Munro. SN. 3443 [w, h] // COM INST ENT. COLL. NO. [p] 11190 [w, h] // NATIONAL COLL. OF INSECTS Pretoria, S. Afr. [w, p] // Apophylia femorata Jac. [h] G. E. Bryant det. [w, p] // Apophylia femorata Jacoby det. N. Berti, 1981 [w, p]“ (in SANC); 1 paratype (male), labelled: “Pretoria Springbok Park Jan. 1966 P. Paliatseas [w, p] // NATIONAL COLL. OF INSECTS Pretoria, S. Afr. [w, p]“ (in SANC); 1 paratype (male), labelled: “SOUTH AFRICA, Tvl. Doorndraai Dam Nature Res. 24.18S 28.44E. 4-7.ii.1980. C. G. Moolman [w, p] // NATIONAL COLL. OF INSECTS Pretoria, S. Afr. [w, p]“ (in SANC); 5 paratypes (2 males, 3 females), labelled: “Lynnwood Glen Pretoria 7.XII.1964 P. Paliatseas [w, p] // NATIONAL COLL. OF INSECTS Pretoria, S. Afr. [w, p]“ (in SANC); 1 paratype (female), labelled: “SOUTH AFRICA, TVL. PERCY FYFE Nature Res., 24.03S 29.09E 10-12.iii.1980 C. Kok [w, p] // Sweeping [w, p] // NATIONAL COLL. OF INSECTS Pretoria, S. Afr. [w, p]“ (in SANC); 1 paratype (female), labelled: “Potgietersrus Tvl 14-2-1966 HADvanSchalkwyk [w, p] // NATIONAL COLL. OF INSECTS Pretoria, S. Afr. [w, p]“ (in SANC); 1 paratype (female), labelled: “SOUTH AFRICA, CP Cintsa Mouth, 32.49S 28.07E 26.xi.1988 R. Oberprieler [w, p] // NATIONAL COLL. OF INSECTS Pretoria, S. Afr. [w, p]“ (in SANC); 1 paratype (female), labelled: “Ottoshoop, Tvl. 8-12-1969. HADvanSchalkwyk. [w, p] // NATIONAL COLL. OF INSECTS Pretoria, S. Afr. [w, p] // Apophylia aurolimbata Allard det. N. Berti, 1981 [w, p]“ (in SANC); 1 paratype (male), labelled: “S. Afr.; NorthernProv.

Silkaatsneck 25.40 S – 27.55 E [w, p] // 30.11.1995; E-Y:3163 beating leg. CL Bellamy [w, p]“ (in TMSA); 5 paratypes (2 males, 3 females), labelled: “S. Afr; c. Transvaal Pretoria, 15 km E 10.11.1983 Bellamy [w, p]“ (in TMSA); 1 paratype (male), labelled: “S. Afr; Natal-Zululd. Tongaat beech 29.35 S – 31.11 E [w, p] / / 18-30.1.92; E-Y:2816 on coastal scrub leg. Endrödy-Younga [w, p]“ (in TMSA); 2 paratypes (males), labelled: “PRET. DISTR. [p] 20-24.II.08 [h] C. SWIERSTRA [w, p] // collection TRANSVAAL MUSEUM [blue label, p]“ (in TMSA); 5 paratypes (3 males, 2 females), labelled: “S. Afr., c. Transvaal Pretoria, Soutpan 25.24 S – 28.06 E [w, p] // 19.11.1983; E-Y:2063 general collecting leg. Penrith [w, p]“ (in TMSA); 9 paratypes (1 male, 8 females), labelled: “V.-L. Kal. Exp Kuke Pan. 21-30/3/1930. [w, p] // collection TRANSVAAL MUSEUM [blue label, p]“ (in TMSA); 2 paratypes (males), labelled: “S. Africa: Transvaal. C. B. Hardenberg. [w, p] // Pretoria [p] I.20.12 [w, h] // Pres. By Imp. Bur. Ent. Brit. Mus. 1922-174. [w, p]“ (in BMNH); 1 paratype (male), labelled: “S. RHODESIA Salisbury [p] 1.1.1895 [h] G. A. K. Marshall [w, p] // Pres. by Imp. Bur. Ent. B. M. 1941-14. [w, p]“ (in BMNH); 1 paratype (male), labelled: “Salisbury, Mashonaland. G. A. K. Marshall. 1908-212. [w, p] // A. aurolimbata All. [h] det. K. G. Blair. [w, p]“ (in USNM); 1 paratype (male), labelled: “U. S. Africa Transvaal Pretoria 7.I.1950 [green label, h] // F. Monros Collection 1959 [w, p]“ (in USNM); 1 paratype (male), labelled: “Süd Afrika Johannesburg Leg. Zumpt X.49 [w, p] // Apophylia femorata Jac. [h] J. Bechyne det., 195 [p] 7 [w, h]“ (in NHMB – Frey coll.); 1 paratype (female), labelled: “Johannesburg S. Afr. XI.50 leg. Zumpt [w, p]“ (in NHMB – Frey coll.); 1 paratype (male), labelled: “Salisbury Dec. 98 Sweaping Gakm. [w, h] // Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. [p] Patria ? [blue label, h] // Malaxia aeneipennis Jac. [blue label, h]“ (in ISBN). The specimens of the newly described species are provided with one red label: „HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE], *Apophylia grobbelaarae* n. sp., det. J. Bezděk 2005”.

DESCRIPTION

Body length of males 3.95-4.60 mm (holotype 4.45 mm); of females 4.50-5.60 mm.

Male. Body flattened, parallel, densely pubescent, semiopaque. Head bicolorous; vertex, upper half of postgenae, frontal tubercles, mandibles and last palpalomere black, anterior and ventral parts (including lower half of postgenae) yellow. Antennomeres 1 to 3 yellow, antennomeres 4 and 6 gradually darkened, rest of antennomeres black. Pronotum variable: 1) usually black with somehow paler extreme margins, 2) paler males have yellow pronotum with three large connected black spots, 3) palest males with three well separated black spots. Scutellum and underside black. Elytra metallic green. Legs yellow, femora with basal two thirds black (paler males only with small spot on femoral base), outer sides of tibiae distinctly darkened, last two tarsal segments infuscate.

Labrum transverse, laterally covered with several pale setae, anterior margin sinuate. Anterior part of head semiopaque, sparsely covered with pale setae.

Frontal tubercles small, subtriangular, nearly lustrous. Vertex dull, densely covered with confused punctures and short pale setae. Antennae 0.75 times as long as the body, length ratio of antennomeres 1 to 11: 13-7-13-18-14-13-12-12-11-9-13.

Pronotum transverse, 2.00 – 2.05 times broader than it is long, widest at the first third, slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad, semiopaque, densely covered with small punctures and pale setae. Surface with two feeble depressions laterally. Anterior margin slightly concave, posterior margin straight, lateral margins slightly rounded. Anterior and posterior margins thinly bordered, lateral margins indistinctly bordered. Anterior angles nearly rectangular, posterior angles obtusely angulate, all angles bear long pale seta.

Scutellum short, semicircular with small dense punctures and short pale hairs, dull.

Elytra parallel, dull. Humeral calli well developed. Elytral surface very densely covered with small confused punctures and short pale hairs. Epipleura distinct, gradually narrowed to apex.

Macropterous.

Ventral surface lustrous, finely punctured and covered with pale hairs. Last ventrite with semicircular incision. Basimetatarsomere 1.3 times as long as two following metatarsomeres combined.

Female: Pronotum bicolorous, yellow with well separated three black spots. Legs paler than in males, usually yellow with slightly darkened femoral base and infuscate tarsi. Last ventrite entire. Claws appendiculate.

The shape of aedeagus as in Fig. 13.

DISTRIBUTION

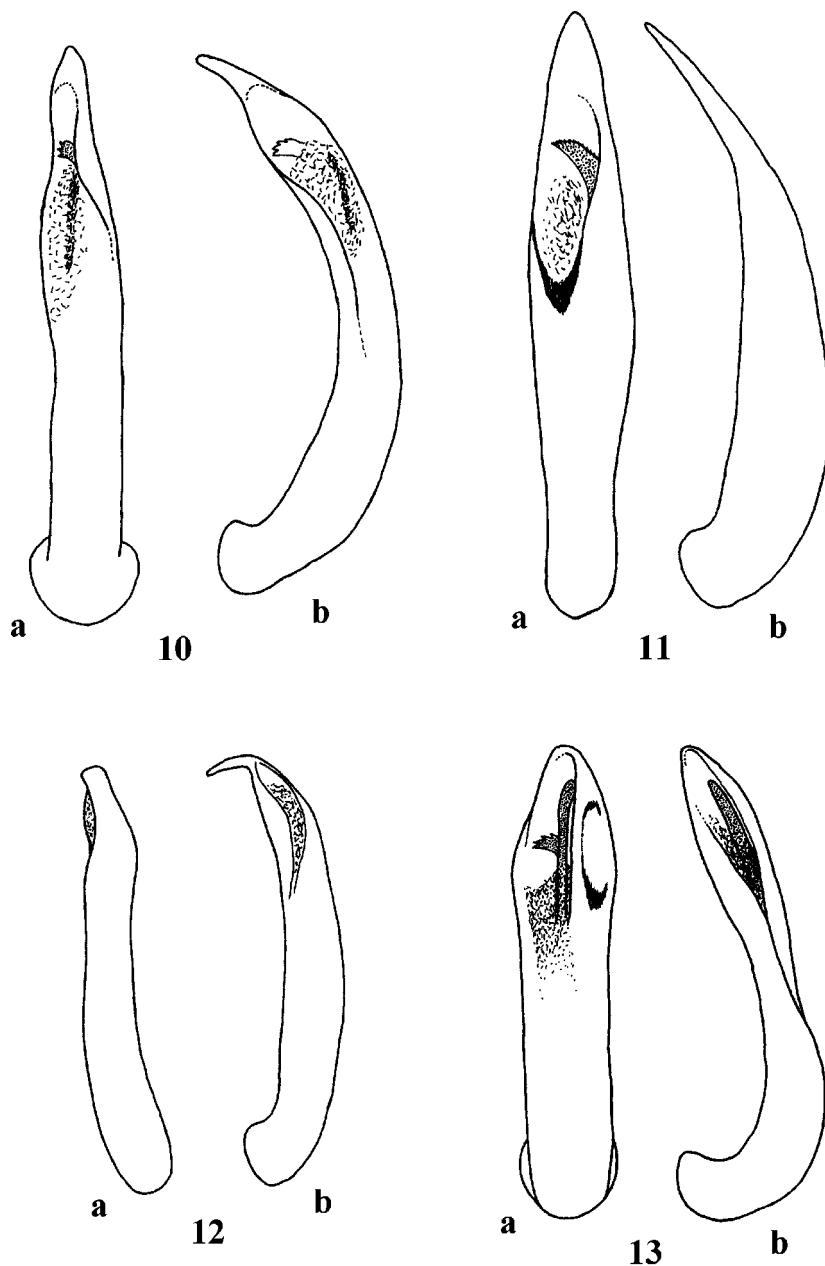
RSA, Zimbabwe.

HOST PLANT

According to label data, several specimens were collected feeding on *Ehretia rigida* (Boraginaceae). One paratype was collected by suction machine from *Acacia nilotica* (Mimosoideae) but the feeding was not observed.

DIAGNOSIS

Dark males of *A. grobbelaarae* n. sp. are very similar to the males of *A. aurolimbata*, but males of *A. grobbelaarae* n. sp. have yellow underside of head, while it is black in *A. aurolimbata*. Females and paler males of *A. grobbelaarae* n. sp. with yellow pronotum with three black spots resemble *A. clavareai* and *A. lindae* n. sp. and females of *A. aurolimbata*. *A. clavareai* has yellow frontal tubercles (black in *A. grobbelaarae* n. sp.). *A. lindae* n. sp. has more robust yellow antennae and yellow postgenae and abdomen (antennae filiform, postgenae bicolorous and abdomen black in *A. grobbelaarae* n. sp.), females of *A. aurolimbata* have black underside of head (yellow in *A. grobbelaarae* n. sp.). All species mentioned here distinctly differ in the structure af aedeagi (Figs 1-3, 13, 15).



10-13. Aedeagus (a - dorsal view, b - lateral view): 10 - *Apophylia jeanneli*, 11 - *A. marshalli*, 12 - *A. similis*, 13 - *A. grobbelaarae* n. sp. Scale 1 mm

ETYMOLOGY

Dedicated to Elisabeth GROBBELAAR (SANC), a specialist in Chrysomelidae, who kindly send me abundant *Apophylia* material including main part of the type series of *A. grobbelaarae* n. sp.

Apophylia lesnei aethiopica n. ssp.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype (male) and 2 paratypes (1 male, 1 female), labelled: "Harar Prov.: Errer 1200 m [p] 21/22 [h], VIII.1971 [w, p] // Coll. Mus. Tervuren Ethiopie R.O.S. Clarke [w, p]" (in MRAC). The specimens of the newly described species are provided with one red label: „HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE], *Apophylia lesnei aethiopica* s. ssp., det. J. Bezděk 2005".

DESCRIPTION

Body length of males 7.30-7.60 mm (holotype 7.30 mm); of female 7.85 mm.

Male. Body flattened, parallel, densely pubescent, semiopaque. Head yellow, posterior part of head behind frontal tubercles black, mandibles darkened. Pronotum yellow, with three small black spots (median and two lateral). Scutellum black, elytra metallic green. Underside yellow, meso- and metasternum darkened with yellow margins. Legs yellow, last two tarsal segments infuscate. Antennae yellow, last two antennomeres infuscate.

Labrum transverse, covered with several pale setae, anterior margin distinctly sinuate. Anterior part of head lustrous, sparsely covered with pale setae. Frontal tubercles small, subtriangular, covered with microsculpture, semiopaque. Interantennal space with small deep groove. Frons with feeble depression behind the frontal tubercles. Vertex dull, densely covered with small confused punctures and short pale hairs. Antennae 0.70 times as long as the body, length ratio of antennomeres 1 to 11: 23-10-17-29-22-19-18-19-16-17-20.

Pronotum transverse, 1.95 times broader than it is long, widest in the middle, slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad, dull, densely covered with small punctures and pale hairs. Surface with two feeble depressions laterally. Anterior margin slightly concave, posterior margin nearly straight, with indicated shallow incision in the middle, lateral margins slightly rounded. Anterior and posterior margins thinly bordered, lateral margins indistinctly bordered. Anterior angles nearly rectangular, posterior angles obtusely angulate, all angles with small tooth bearing long pale seta.

Scutellum short, subtriangular, with small dense punctures and short pale hairs, semiopaque.

Elytra parallel, dull. Humeral calli well developed. Elytral surface very densely covered with small confused punctures and short pale hairs. Epipleura distinct, gradually narrowed to apex.

Macropterous.

Ventral surface lustrous, finely punctured and covered with pale hairs. Last ventrite with very deep subtrapezoidal incision. First tarsomeres of all tarsi

enlarged. Basimetatarsomere 1.1 times as long as two following metatarsomeres combined (Fig. 8). Claws bifid.

Female: First tarsomeres not enlarged. Last ventrite with small sharp incision. Claws appendiculate.

The shape of aedeagus as in Fig. 5.

DISTRIBUTION

Ethiopia.

DIAGNOSIS

A. lesnei aethiopica n. ssp. differs from the nominate subspecies in strongly enlarged first tarsomeres in male (basimetatarsomeres as in Figs 7-8). The aedeagi of both subspecies are very similar (Figs 4-5).

ETYMOLOGY

Named after Ethiopia, where the type series was collected.

Apophylia haladai n. sp.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype (male), labelled: "GUINEA Monts Nimba 07°41.66'N, 08°24.11'W, Lola, 8.7.2004, leg. Marek Halada [w, p]" (in NMPC); 1 paratype (male), labelled: "Republik Guinea Sérédou, lux [p] 14.Mai [h] 19 [p] 74 [h] leg. Dr. Zott [w, p]" (in ZMHB); 1 paratype (female), labelled: "Guinea Sere-dou, 16.4.1975 lux, leg. Zott [w, p]" (in ZMHB). The specimens of the newly described species are provided with one red label: „HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE], *Apophylia haladai* n. sp., det. J. Bezděk 2005".

DESCRIPTION

Body length 5.70-5.85 mm (holotype 5.85 mm).

Male. Body flattened, parallel, densely pubescent, semiopaque. Head bicolorous; frontal tubercles, frons, vertex, upper half of postgenae, apical half of mandibles and last palpomere black, anterior and ventral parts of head yellow. Pronotum yellow with three black spots (median and two lateral). Scutellum black, elytra metallic green. Prosternum yellow with middle and anterior parts black. Mesosternum black, mesoepimera yellow. Metasternum black with yellow posterior margin, metaepisterna yellow. Abdomen black. Legs yellow, outer side of tibiae darkened, last two tarsal segments infuscate. Antennomeres 1 to 3 yellow, antennomere 1 with black spot dorsally, antennomeres 4 and 5 yellow ventrally and gradually darkened dorsally, last six antennomeres black.

Labrum transverse, covered with several pale setae, anterior margin sinuate. Anterior part of head nearly lustrous, sparsely covered with pale setae. Frontal tubercles large, subtriangular, lustrous. Vertex dull, densely covered with small confused punctures and short pale hairs. Antennae slender, 0.75 times as long as the body, length ratio of antennomeres 1 to 11: 21-9-15-23-17-16-15-14-12-10-

16. Antennomeres 3 to 5 slightly flattened, ventrally densely covered with long pale setae.

Pronotum transverse, 2.15 times broader than it is long, widest at the first third, slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. Anterior margin semiopaque, rest of surface dull, densely covered with small punctures and pale hairs. Surface with two deep depressions laterally. Anterior margin moderately concave, posterior margin nearly straight, lateral margins slightly rounded. Anterior and posterior margins thinly bordered, lateral margins indistinctly bordered. Anterior angles nearly rectangular, posterior angles obtusely angulate, all angles with distinct tooth bearing long pale seta.

Scutellum short, subtriangular with small dense punctures and short pale hairs, dull.

Elytra parallel, dull. Humeral calli well developed. Elytral surface very densely covered with small confused punctures and short pale hairs. Epipleura distinct, gradually narrowed to apex.

Macropterous.

Ventral surface lustrous, finely punctured and covered with pale hairs. Last ventrite with semicircular incision. Tarsi slender. Basimetatarsomere 1.6 times as long as two following metatarsomeres combined.

Female. Last ventrite entire. Claws appendiculate.

The shape of aedeagus as in Fig. 14.

DISTRIBUTION

Guinea.

DIAGNOSIS

Apophylia haladai n. sp. resembles *A. chloroptera* THOMSON, 1858. Males of *A. chloroptera* have deeply incised first mesotarsomere, which is simple in *A. haladai* n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY

Dedicated to Marek HALADA, a specialist in Chrysidae (Hymenoptera), who collected the holotype.

Apophylia lindae n. sp.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype (male) and 4 paratypes (males), labelled: "NAMIBIA: b. Okahandja Osona, E. III. – M. IV. 1989, lg. J. IRISH (UG) [blue label, p]" (in ZMHB); 16 paratypes (8 males, 8 females, labelled: "NAMIBIA: Osona bei Okahandja p.III.-m.IV.1989 leg. J. IRISH (UG) [blue label, p]" (in ZMHB); 1 paratype (male), labelled: "TSUMKWE Kungveld I.1958 C. Koch [w, p] // collection TRANS-

VAAL MUSEUM [blue label, p]“ (in TMSA); 3 paratypes (males), labelled: “Abachaus [placed in Namibia, Otjiwarongo District], III 53, G. Hobohm [w, p] / collection TRANSVAAL MUSEUM [blue label, p]“ (in TMSA). The specimens of the newly described species are provided with one red label: „HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE], *Apophylia lindae* n. sp., det. J. Bezděk 2005”.

DESCRIPTION

Body length of males 4.70-6.25 mm (holotype 5.30 mm); of females 6.05-6.75 mm.

Male. Body flattened, parallel, densely pubescent, semiopaque. Head yellow (including postgenae and frontal tubercles), vertex black, mandibles at apices darkened. Pronotum yellow with three black spots (median and two lateral). Scutellum black, elytra metallic green. Prosternum yellow with darkened anterior margin. Mesosternum black, mesoepimera yellow. Metasternum black with yellow posterior margin, metaepisterna yellow. Abdomen yellow, sometimes with darkened base. Legs yellow, all femora with small black spot on the base (in paler specimens, the spot distinct only on profemora), last two tarsal segments infuscate. Antennae yellow, antennomeres 7 to 11 with black apices (dark specimens with antennomere 7 to 11 completely black).

Labrum transverse, laterally covered with several pale setae, anterior margin distinctly sinuate. Anterior part of head lustrous, sparsely covered with pale setae. Frontal tubercles small, subtriangular, nearly lustrous. Vertex dull, densely covered with small confused punctures and short pale hairs. Antennae slender, but relatively short and robust, 0.65 times as long as the body, length ratio of antennomeres 1 to 11: 16-8-12-19-17-16-16-13-11-10-14. Antennomeres 3 to 8 slightly flattened.

Pronotum transverse, 1.85-1.90 times broader than it is long, widest at the first third, narrowed anteriad and posteriad, dull, densely covered with small punctures and pale hairs. Surface with two depressions laterally shallowly connected in the middle. Anterior margin moderately concave, posterior margin nearly straight, shallowly concave in the middle. Anterior and posterior margins thinly bordered, lateral margins indistinctly bordered. Anterior angles nearly rectangular, posterior angles nearly rounded, all angles with small tooth bearing long pale seta.

Scutellum short, semicircular, with small dense punctures and short pale hairs, semiopaque. Elytra parallel, dull. Humeral calli well developed. Elytral surface very densely covered with small confused punctures and short pale hairs. Epipleura distinct, gradually narrowed to apex. Macropterous.

Abdomen semiopaque, densely covered with short pale setae. Meso- and metasternum lustrous, finely punctured and covered with longer pale setae. Last ventrite with deep semicircular incision. Basimetatarsomere 1.2 times as long as two following metatarsomeres combined. Claws bifid.

Female: Last ventrite entire. Claws appendiculate.

The shape of aedeagus as in Fig. 15.

DISTRIBUTION
Namibia.

DIAGNOSIS

A. lindae n. sp. resembles *A. clavareau*, paler specimens of *A. grobbelaarae* n. sp. and females of *A. aurolimbata*, but differs in the combination of the following characters: head yellow including postgenae and frontal tubercles, short and robust antennae almost completely yellow, legs yellow with small black spots on bases of femora. All species mentioned here distinctly differ also in the structure af aedeagi (Figs 1-3, 13, 15).

ETYMOLOGY

Dedicated to Linda VÁVROVÁ, my goddaughter.

***Apophylia marketae* n. sp.**

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype (male) and 15 paratypes (14 males, 1 female), labelled: "TANZANIA CE, W of Mbuyuni, (E of Iringa), 9.3.2002, M. Snížek leg. [w, p]" (HT and 5 PT in NMPC, rest in JBCB); 30 paratypes (23 males, 7 female), labelled: "Tanzania CE, SE of Mbuyuni, Baobab vall., (NE of Iringa), 9.3.2002, M. Snížek leg. [w, p]" (3 PT in FKCC, 3 PT in NHMB, 3 PT in JVCJ, rest in JBCB); 1 paratype (male), labelled: "ZIMBABWE 11.xii.1993 17°53'S/25°49'E, lux, Victoria Falls: Zambezi-NP-Camp, leg. J. Deckert [blue label, p]" (in ZMHB); 2 paratypes (males), labelled: "ZAMBIA 23.iii.1993 13°06'03"S31°47'32"E South Luangwa NP, Mfuwe Crocodile Farm, 450m, lux, leg. M. Uhlig [blue label, p]" (in ZMHB). The specimens of the newly described species are provided with one red label: „HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE], *Apophylia marketae* n. sp., det. J. Bezděk 2005".

DESCRIPTION

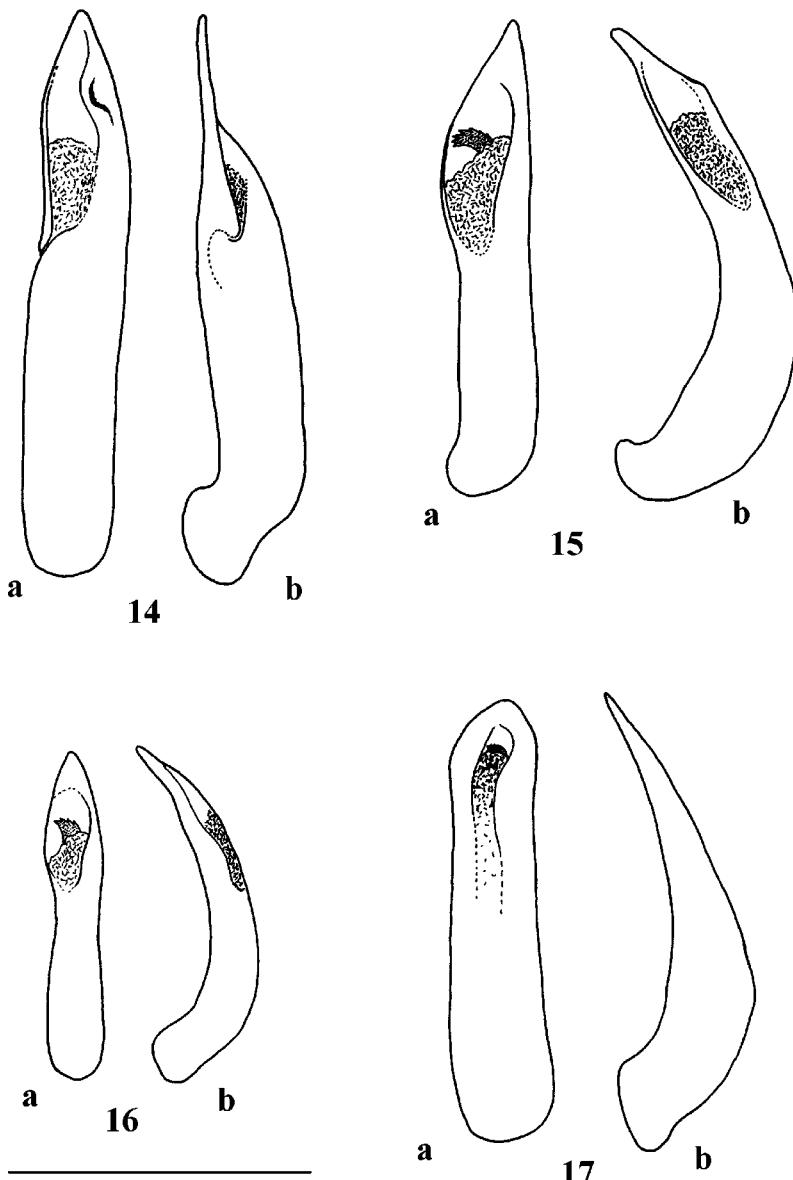
Body length of males 4.75-5.45 mm (holotype 4.80 mm); of females 5.75-6.50 mm.

Male. Body flattened, parallel, densely pubescent, semiopaque. Head yellow, mandibles dark brown to black, vertex with median black spot not touching inner margin of eyes. Pronotum yellow with three black spots (median and two lateral). Scutellum black, elytra metallic green. Underside yellow. Legs yellow, last two tarsal segments infuscate. Antennae yellow with slightly darkened apices of antennomeres. Last two or three antennomeres sometimes completely dark brown.

Labrum transverse, covered with several pale setae, anterior margin distinctly sinuate. Anterior part of head nearly semiopaque, sparsely covered with pale setae. Interantennal space with small groove. Frontal tubercles small, subtriangular, semiopaque, covered with microsculpture. Vertex dull, densely covered with small confused punctures and short pale hairs. Antennae filiform, 0.85 times as long

as the body, length ratio of antennomeres 1 to 11: 14-7-14-19-18-16-15-14-12-10-14.

Pronotum transverse, 1.85-1.95 times broader than it is long, widest at the first third, slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. Surface semiopaque, densely



14-17. Aedeagus (a - dorsal view, b - lateral view): 14 - *Apophylia haladai* n. sp., 15 - *A. lindae* n. sp., 16 - *A. marketae* n. sp., 17 - *A. dellacasai* n. sp. Scale 1 mm

covered with small punctures and pale hairs. Surface with two deep depressions laterally. Anterior margin slightly concave, posterior margin nearly straight, lateral margins slightly rounded. Anterior and posterior margins thinly bordered, lateral margins indistinctly bordered. Anterior angles nearly rectangular, posterior angles obtusely angulate, all angles with distinct tooth bearing long pale seta.

Scutellum short, subtriangular, with small dense punctures and short pale hairs, dull.

Elytra parallel, dull. Humeral calli well developed. Elytral surface very densely covered with small confused punctures and relatively long pale hairs. Epipleura distinct, gradually narrowed to apex.

Macropterous.

Ventral surface lustrous, finely punctured and covered with pale hairs. Last ventrite with semicircular incision. Basimetatarsomere 1.5 times as long as two following metatarsomeres combined. Claws bifid.

Female. Last ventrite entire. Claws appendiculate.

The shape of aedeagus as in Fig. 16.

DISTRIBUTION

Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

DIAGNOSIS

Owing to its coloration, filiform antennae and slender tarsi in the male, *A. marketae* can be compared only with *A. marshalli* and *A. jeanneli*. All three species can be exactly identified only based on the structure of aedeagus (Figs 10-11, 16).

ETYMOLOGY

Dedicated to Markéta VÁVROVÁ, my dear longlife friend.

Apophylia dellacasai n. sp.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype (male), labelled: "Dhofar (OMAN) Rd 31 › Thumrayt 17°17'58''N, 54°05'21''E 10.IX.2000-2500ft Leg. Dellacasa M. [w, p]" (in CIUC); 1 paratype (male), same data, 29.VIII.2000 (in CIUC); 2 paratypes (male and female), labelled: "OMAN 2000-Dhofar Rd 31 N of Qeiroon 17°17'58N, 54°05'21E 29-VIII 2500 Ft. leg. F. Strumia [w, p]" (in CIUC); 14 paratypes (4 males, 10 females), labelled: "Dhofar (OMAN) Qeiroon Heiritti dint. 5 km dopo paese 31.VIII.2000-850 m Leg. Gianasso D. [w, p]" (in CIUC); 3 paratypes (females), same data, 24.VIII.2000 (in CIUC); 9 paratypes (3 males, 6 females), same data, 10.IX.2000 (in CIUC); 1 paratype (male), labelled: "Dhofar (OMAN) Uyun dint. 17°14'72''N, 53°57'38''E 06.IX.2000-2500ft Leg. Dellacasa M. [w, p]" (in CIUC); 1 paratype (male), labelled: "Rd.31 Queiroon dint. S 17°12'28''N, 54°05'93''E m 600 – 28.09.2001 [w, p] // Oman Dhofar region Dellacasa M. leg.

[w, p]“ (in CIUC); 2 paratypes (male and female), labelled: “Teetaam dint. 17°07'02''N, 53°55'17''E m 1000 27.09.2001 [w, p] // Oman Dhofar region Dellacasa M. leg. [w, p]“ (in CIUC); 2 paratypes (males and female), labelled: “Dhofar (OMAN) Teetaam dint. 17°07'50''N, 53°55'64''E 02.IX.2000-3310ft Leg. Gianasso D. [w, p]“ (in CIUC); 1 paratype (female), same data, Leg. Dellacasa M. (in CIUC); 1 paratype (female), labelled: “Hajaif dint. 17°14'53''N, 54°01'67''E m 900 04.10.2001 [w, p] // Oman Dhofar region Dellacasa M. leg. [w, p]“ (in CIUC); 1 paratype (female), labelled: “Ain Razat. 17°07'75''N, 54°14'24''E m 110 27.09.2001 [w, p] // Oman Dhofar region Dellacasa M. leg. [w, p]“ (in CIUC); 17 paratypes (9 males, 8 females), labelled: “Dhofar (OMAN) Rd.47 Adwnab dint. 16°57'72''N, 53°52'73''E 05.IX.2000 – 300 ft Leg. Dellacasa M. [w, p]“ (in CIUC); 4 paratypes (1 male, 3 females), labelled: “Dhofar (OMAN) Rd.47 Adwnab dint. 16°55'34''N, 53°50'56''E 05.IX.2000 – 371 ft Leg. Dellacasa M. [w, p]“ (in CIUC); 1 paratype (female), labelled: “Dhofar (OMAN) Rd.47 ante Al Mughsayl 16°54'11''N, 53°49'21''E 11.IX.2000 – 200 ft Leg. Dellacasa M. [w, p]“ (in CIUC); 1 paratype (female), labelled: “Dhofar (OMAN) Qeiroon Heiritti dint. 17°16'26''N, 54°04'96''E 10.IX.2000-2680 m Leg. Dellacasa M. [w, p]“ (in CIUC); 1 paratype (male), labelled: “Dhofar (OMAN) Qeiroon Heiritti dint. 17°17'38''N, 54°05'21''E 06.IX.2000-2502 m Leg. Dellacasa M. [w, p]“ (in CIUC); 10 paratypes (6 males, 4 females), labelled: “Dhofar (OMAN) Wadi Ashawq 16°53'88''N, 53°46'31''E 05.IX.2000 Leg. Dellacasa M. [w, p]“ (in CIUC); 1 paratype (female), same data, 11.IX.2000 – 190 ft. (in CIUC); 1 paratype (male), labelled: “Gebel Elba, Egypt [p] Aidab 2. 34 [h] Dr. H. Priesner [w, p] // Apophylia nobilitata Grst. Det. Pic [w, h]“ (in NHMB); 1 paratype (male), labelled: “Gabal Elba W. Rabdet [p] 22.1. [h] 1933 [w, p] // Coll. Alfieri Egypte [w, p] // Asbecesta cyanipennis Har. det. Wittm. [w, p] // Apophylia nobilitata Gerst. var. (det. Pic, 1939) [w, h] // Anastase Alfieri Collection 1965 [bicoloured label – white/red, p] // Apophylia nobilitata Gerst. [w, h]“ (in USNM); 2 paratypes (male and female), labeled: “Sweeping [w, p] // Red Sea: Dahalak. [p] 19-III-1903 [h] Dr. M. Cameron. B. M. 1928-109. [w, p]“ (in BMNH); 1 paratype (male), labeled: “Brit. Somaliland: Dolphin Bay. [p] 22-III-1903 [h] Dr. M. Cameron. B. M. 1928-109. [w, p]“ (in BMNH); 2 paratypes (females), labeled: “Sweeping [w, p] // Brit. Somaliland: Hartan Pen. [p] 22-III-1903 [h] Dr. M. Cameron. B. M. 1928-109. [w, p]“ (in BMNH). The specimens deposited in CIUC are also provided with label: “Museo di Storia Naturale e del Territorio Universita di Pisa Calci (Pisa) – Italia [green, p]“. All the specimens of the newly described species are provided with one red label: „HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE], *Apophylia dellacasai* n. sp., det. J. Bezděk 2005”.

DESCRIPTION

Body length of males 4.45-5.00 mm (holotype 4.95 mm); of females 5.10-6.25 mm.

Male. Body flattened, parallel, densely pubescent, semiopaque. Head yellow, vertex with median black spot usually not touching inner margin of eyes (rarely

vertex completely black or black with small yellow spots behind eyes), apices of mandibles black. Pronotum yellow with three black spots (median and two lateral). Scutellum black. Elytra metallic green, blue or coppery. Underside yellow, median part of metasternum and abdomen rarely darkened. Legs yellow, last two tarsal segments usually infuscate. Antennae yellow, from antennomere 6 gradually darkened (pale specimens with completely yellow antennae).

Labrum transverse, covered with several pale setae, anterior margin very slightly sinuate. Anterior part of head semiopaque, sparsely covered with pale setae. Frontal tubercles small, subtriangular, semiopaque, covered with microsculpture. Interantennal space with shallow groove. Vertex with distinct ridge in the middle, dull, densely covered with small confused punctures and short pale hairs. Antennae slender, 0.65-0.75 times as long as the body, length ratio of antennomeres 1 to 11: 17-8-12-17-14-15-13-12-11-10-12. Antennomeres are relatively short and robust.

Pronotum transverse, 2.05 times broader than it is long, widest at the first third, slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. Surface with two deep depressions laterally, densely covered with small punctures and pale hairs, nearly lustrous, depressions semiopaque. Anterior margin moderately concave, posterior margin nearly straight, lateral margins slightly rounded. Anterior and posterior margins thinly bordered, lateral margins indistinctly bordered. Anterior angles nearly rectangular, posterior angles obtusely angulate, all angles with distinct tooth bearing long pale seta.

Scutellum short, subtriangular with small dense punctures and short pale hairs, dull.

Elytra parallel, dull. Humeral calli well developed. Elytral surface very densely covered with small confused punctures and short pale hairs. Epipleura distinct, gradually narrowed to apex.

Macropterous.

Ventral surface lustrous, finely punctured and covered with pale hairs. Last ventrite with semicircular incision. Tarsi short and relatively robust. Basimetatarsomere 1.05 times as long as two following metatarsomeres combined.

Female. Last ventrite entire. Claws appendiculate.

The shape of aedeagus as in Fig. 17.

DISTRIBUTION

Egypt, Oman.

DIAGNOSIS

Apophylia dellacasai n. sp. somehow resembles *A. marketae* n. sp., *A. marshalli* and *A. jeanneli*, but differs in the short and robust antennae and tarsi and in the structure of aedeagus (Figs 10-11, 16-17).

ETYMOLOGY

Dedicated to Marco DELLACASA (CIUC), a specialist in Aphodiidae, who collected the main part of the type series.

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